

THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE

A champion brave, alert and strong...To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, October 5, 1864.

[No. 80]

The Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OF THE—
California and Nevada Volunteers.

Terms of Subscription; Invariably in Advance.
One copy one year.....\$18.00
One copy six months.....9.00
One copy three months.....5.00
One copy one week. (delivered by carrier) 50

Rate of Advertising:

Business cards one month.....	\$ 5.00
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" " one year.....	32.00
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Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.	
Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.	
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.	

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Substanece Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Opposite Main and Wall Sts.,
IDAHO CITY.

T. GATES, Proprietor.

This House, under the supervision of the present proprietor, has been commodiously fitted up with Lodging Rooms for single persons and families.

The Ice Cream Saloon on the first floor has been changed into an Oyster Saloon, and the former patrons and traveling public are heartily welcome to our tables.

Sept 17-3mp

IOWA HOUSE,
Main Street,
BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Formerly known as the Planter's House.

The undersigned would respectfully inform

the traveling public that they have purchased this new and commodious House and stabling, and are now enlarging and improving, hoping to make it equal to any in the city.

Hay and Grain fed at our stables; also, Stock raised on reasonable terms. Give us a trial.

The Overland Stage arrives and departs from this House. Sept 17-3mp P. SMITH & CO.

PLANTERS' HOUSE,
COR. OF IDAHO & JACKSON STS.,
Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

JOHN H. SHROUT, Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan.)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table supplied with the best the market affords.

Sept 3mp

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Second City.....Montana Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

W. C. GOODRICH.

EDAKO HOUSE,
corner of WALLACE & JACKSON ST'S,
Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

The undersigned has opened the above Hotel,

and is now ready to accommodate all who may

give him a call. Price to suit the times.

J. F. CASTNER.

Proprietor.

L. P. FISHER,
No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent
for THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of
San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left
with him will be promptly attended to.

J. M. SIMMONS,
Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue,
First Division, District of Utah.
Residence: Two doors east of the Theatre,
opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City. #261f

T. D. BROWN & SON,
Provision Store,
EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

AUSTIN M. CLARK. | JOHN W. KERR. | M. E. CLARK.
CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,

East Temple St., (Salt Lake House,) G. S. L. City.
Exchange Sold on all parts of the United States
and Europe. #261f

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,
Dealers in
Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing.
Main Street, Salt Lake City. #261f

GILBERT & SONS,
Dealers in
Groceries, Hardware, Clothing etc.
Main St., next to Salt Lake House. #261f

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main Street, Great Salt Lake City.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out in the shape of contracts, notes, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the

United States. Apr 9-1f PATRICK LYNCH.

No. of Cert's. Shares. Asst's. Amount.

J. P. TIERNAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Salt Lake House. Office hours from 9 A. M. to
3 P. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.
THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS
BEEN open as long to the public, that it is unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any recommendation, except that it has lately been re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive additions, has First Class accommodations, good, clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

#261f F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr 6-1f

Notice.

Jordan Silver Mining Company,
West Mountain Mining Dist. U. T.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the laws of California (under which the Company is incorporated) and the By-Laws of the Company, there will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Secretary's Office (Telegraph Office) Great Salt Lake City, so many shares of the capital stock of the Company, standing in the names of the following persons, as will be necessary to pay all assessments due thereon, together with costs of advertising and sale:

No. of Cert's. Shares.	No. of Asst's.	Amount.
Daniel McLean, 272	20	234.56 \$210.00
N. B. Eldredge, 232	29	234.56 370.00
L. W. Willard, 263	1	4.56 7.50
Unknown, 222-250	7	6 17.50

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Secretary.

Sept 5-1m

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK, G. S. L. CITY.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in
the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture

of Officers' Military Uniforms.

my 7-1f

HO! FOR THE MINES!!

—THE—

RUSH VALLEY EXPRESS CO.

Having Established a

Semi-Weekly Line of Stages,

The public can now have an opportunity to visit

THE SILVER MINES

—OF—

Rush Valley.

Stages leave the Mansion House, Salt Lake City

Tuesday and Friday mornings,

At 7 o'clock; returning

Mondays and Thursdays.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Time—Eight Hours.

Fare: \$5.00 each way.

Packages carried, and other business attended to with promptness and care.

SHAW BRO. & CO.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 8, '64.

31-1f

GREENBACK EXCHANGE.

P. ARNOLD & CO.

The best Wines and Liquors in the market always on hand.

Bottled Wines and Bitters.

A polite and accommodating Bar-keeper in attendance. Call and see. 310-1m

UNION SALOON,

Grosbeck's Building, Third door from East

Temple Street.

—BY—

MOORE & EWING.

Best WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. 310-1m

JOHNSON & CHISHOLM.

Adventures of a Long Island Girl.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Times of August 5th, tells this story of a woman's adventures:

Miss Fanny Wilson is a native of Williamsburg, Long Island. About four years ago, or one year prior to the war, she came West, visiting a relative who resided at Lafayette, Indiana. While here her leisure moments were frequently employed in communicating by affectionate epistles with one to whom her heart had been given and her hand had been promised before leaving her native city

—a young man from New Jersey.

After a residence of about one year with her Western relative, and just as the war was beginning to prove reality, Fanny, in company with a certain Miss Nellie Graves, who also had come from the East, and there left a lover, set out upon her return to her home and family.

While on their way thither, the two young ladies concocted a scheme, the romantic nature of which was doubtless its most attractive feature. The call for

troops having been issued, and the several States coming quickly forward with their first brave boys, it so had happened that those two youths whose hearts had been exchanged for those of the pair

who now were on their happy way toward them, enlisted in a certain and the same regiment. Having obtained cognizance of this fact, Fanny and her companion conceived the idea of assuming the uniform, enlisting in the service and following their lovers to the field.

Soon their plans were matured, and carried into effect. A sufficient change having been made in their personal appearance, their hair having been cut, and themselves reclothed to suit their wish, they sought the locality of the chosen regiment, offered their services, were accepted and mustered in. In another company

from their own of the same regiment (the Twenty-fourth New Jersey) were their patriotic lovers, "known though all unknowing."

On parade, in the drill, they were together—they obeyed the same command. In the quick evolutions of the field they came as close as they had in other days, even on

the floor of the dancing school—and yet, so says Fanny, the facts of the case were not made known. But the 24th, by the fate of war, was ordered before Vicksburg, having already served through the first campaign in Western Virginia, and here, alas, for Fanny, she was to suffer by one blow.

Here her brave lover was wounded. She sought his cot, watched over him, and half revealed her true nature in her devotion and gentleness. She nursed him faithfully and long—but he died. Next after this, by the reverse of fortune, Fanny herself and her companion were both thrown upon their hospital cots—exhausted, sick.

With others both wounded and debilitated they were sent to Cairo. Their attendants were more constant and more scrutinizing. Suspicion was first had;

the discovery of Fanny's and Nel-

lie's true sex was made. Of course the next event in their romantic history was a dismissal from the service.

The Daily Union Védette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1864

Our Discharged Soldiery.

Yesterday, in pursuance of General Orders from Department Head-quarters, a large number of the California Volunteers whose three years term of service had expired, were discharged and mustered out. Thereafter the enlisted men will be mustered out as their respective terms expire, without regard to the date of Company or Regimental organizations. By these discharges a great many men are thrown upon the community; men whose occupation for the past three years has not been such as to contribute to habits of daily and continued industry. The easy life of the soldier, whose every necessary want is supplied and who is not compelled, like other men, to take thought of the morrow, tends to laxity in the matter of labor, and it will take the discharged volunteer some time to return to his old habits of plodding industry. As a body, the California Volunteers in Utah are a sober, moral and upright class, extorting respect from those who would fain have found them otherwise. It is gratifying to know that many, we hope the large majority, have had the period of their discharge in view and have, by economy and care, saved at least enough of their pay to enable them to return to their old homes and quondam pursuits. Many of them who are tired of soldiering and have declined to re-enlist have provided themselves with wagons, carriages or ambulances and good teams, preparatory to an immediate start Westward. Some enterprising man has rigged up eight large wagons drawn by six mule teams, and will transport others to the Missouri river, charging them one hundred dollars passage. Some interested in the Rush Valley mines, will proceed to Stockton and engage in mining pursuits. Still others will go to the Bannack or Boise mines, and not a few Eastward to enlist in the armies fighting the battles of the country against rebellion. A few will distribute themselves throughout this Territory and mingle with the people. To all we extend our heartfelt wishes for their future welfare and prosperity. Let them not forget that every man is to a greater extent than is usually believed, the architect of his own future, and the estimate he places upon himself will generally be accorded by the world.

THE CONVENTION REDIVIVUS.—The Church Convention which assembled last August to fix the prices of produce, re-assembled yesterday in the Tabernacle, pursuant to adjournment. It still maintains its character as a "close corporation," and outsiders are refused admittance. We presume in due time the public will be enlightened as to the results of its revised proceedings, though many would be gratified to learn the *modus operandi* they have in arriving at its remarkable conclusions. We must, however, satisfy ourselves with the consolation that "we'll see what we shall see."

LIST OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—About 275 men of the 2nd Cav., C. V., and 3rd Inf. C. V., were discharged yesterday. We design publishing, as early as practicable, a complete list of all the men discharged from the army in the District of Utah, giving the name of the Company to which they belonged, etc.

FOR BEATING HIS WIFE.—A man by the name of McMurchy, charged with cruelty, in beating his wife, in Virginia City, N. T., was lately sentenced to a fine of \$500, and in default, confinement in the city prison for 250 days. Served him right.

The General commanding advises the discharged soldiers of this command not to dispose of their discharge papers. Means have been taken to pay them off during the coming week.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Cots—\$75.
Dues—Virginia, \$26.62½.
Boise, \$21.82½.

Blank Powers of Attorney may be had on application at this office. Also Blank Mining Deeds.

men involved. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in the struggle the question whether you, children, and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical working of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion for the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made somewhere; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon:

Cheers were given for the President, and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

NOT ALLOWED TO WORK.—The President of the Virginia City Miners' League has announced that after the 27th of this month persons who are not members of the League will not be allowed to work in any of the mills or mines thereabout.—*Sac. Bee.*, Sept. 22d.

The Miners' League has taken a very remarkable step, and one that is neither sanctioned by reason or justice. The League may have a certain control over its members, and may have the right to say whether those members shall or shall not work, and what wages they shall receive for their labor—but it cannot, with any show of justice, go a single step further. To say that a man, because he is not a member of the League, shall not work—even though he depend upon his labor for the very bread he eats—is to assume a very grave responsibility indeed.

A Society disposed to thus trample upon the rights of men, regardless of all reasons, ought not and cannot for any length of time, be tolerated in any community.

Men who follow the business of mining ought to receive good wages, and we are willing that they should adopt any legitimate means to keep them up to a proper figure; but the course pursued by the Miners' League at Virginia City, must be condemned by every right thinking man.

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Again triumphant—Terrible fighting—The Union troops at the very gates of Richmond!!!

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DAILY UNION VÉDETTE.]

Foreign News—Dick Taylor Assumes Command of the Department of Ala., Miss., and East Ten-sas.

New York, Oct. 1st.

News from St. Domingo is received by way of Havana. The Spanish Commandant, Senor Velasco, captured nearly a year ago at Santiago de los Caballeros, was placed at liberty by the rebels and had arrived at Monte Cristo. He reports that at Santiago they are disposed to place all prisoners at liberty. The possibility of a speedy peace is talked of. This proves, by the way, that Spain has abandoned an enterprise which has already cost the lives of over 12,000 soldiers. The war at St. Domingo can be considered virtually ended.

The *Post* says: We hear that certain merchants and capitalists are engaged in an attempt to forestall the gold market and rise the price of gold, and that they have confided the operation to a prominent broker, furnishing him with necessary capital.

Mr. Wakeman retired yesterday from the post office and assumed the duties of surveyor of the port to-day.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The family of President Juarez leaves for New York by the steamer *Ariel*, where they will reside until the trouble is over. Gen. Goyenour and other Mexican officials accompanied them.

Meridian, Aug. 22d.

Dick Taylor has assumed command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.

A council of war exonerates General Page from the charge of destroying the military property after proposing to surrender.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says that there is great excitement among the ladies at Norfolk in consequence of Gen. Shelly's order that all persons over sixteen shall take the oath of allegiance. Great reluctance is manifested, though few positively refused.

Fighting still Going on at Petersburg.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 1st.

The hospital steamer *Geo. Leary*, arrived from Deep Bottom this afternoon and reports fighting in progress yesterday on the north side of the James river; also heavy firing on the south side of Petersburg, which continued at a late hour last evening. No important results are yet reported; indications are very favorable.

The hospital steamer *Matilda* exploded her boiler last evening just after having landed 200 wounded soldiers from Hampton hospital.

The dispatch steamer *Connecticut* arrived last evening with dispatches from Farragut. Fort Morgan is being put in condition for a long defense. The enemy are trying to place torpedoes in the channel above Fort Morgan. The report that our gunboats are near the city of Mobile is incorrect.

Again triumphant—Terrible fighting—The Union troops at the very gates of Richmond!!!

New York, Oct. 2d.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent says of the operations of that corps: In the advance on Richmond the corps broke camp at 3 o'clock p.m., on the 28th, and by a rapid march reached and crossed the James river at day light on the 29th. Immediately on advancing, it met the enemy and skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near N.W. Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy who were strongly fortified on the heights, and the advance was obstinately contested. The position in addition to a strong natural character, was rendered doubly formidable and almost impenetrable. The colored troops under Gen. Paine were ordered to carry this position. Their charge was one of the grandest features of the operations of the day. They never halted nor faltered, though their ranks were sadly thinned as they advanced. The successful accomplishment of their task put the enemy in confusion, and sent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond.

Generals Grant and Butler came on the field during this struggle, and were enthusiastically received by the troops. When Grant rode along the lines, the shouts and cheers of the men were beyond example. Three miles above New Market, the enemy have very strong works. Birney pressed his advantage and pursued the retiring rebels so closely that they could not stop to reform. In this work two miles farther on, the rebels have a strong line of redoubts,

perfect in character and carrying heavy artillery located at such brief intervals that is impossible to force a column of troops through them. Then works cross the New Market road just beyond Laurel Hill church, and their guns sweep the road in all directions. Birney at once determined to carry such works as lay in his front by a general assault, and reconnoitering the ground himself amid a storm of shells, I have never seen surprised. They were met with a murderous fire of grape and cannister, and unceasing volleys of musketry that worked terrible havoc in their ranks, but they unflinchingly held their way in crossing the intervening crest of open land, and were exposed to a frightful enfilading fire of artillery. The casualties were terrible, still the line pressed forward. On approaching the redoubts they were found even more formidable than was at first supposed. A perfect abatis held them at bay, while the rebel infantry literally mowed them down. The forts were surrounded by a broad ditch eight feet deep, into which some colored troops leaped, only to find themselves penned in with no door of retreat. The works had no sally ports, and were accessible only by drawbridges over the ditches. These were drawn up, and the line withdrawn to the farther side of the crest, which position was held till night, when a demonstration was made against the works in front of the ditch in which our men were cooped up, thus giving them an opportunity to escape. Though an advance up the road of from a half to three quarters of a mile was accomplished, it cost us dearly—the corps lost over 5,000 killed and wounded. At the same time this was going on, Kautz's cavalry dashed boldly up to the very gates of Richmond, which fact he reported to Butler, who immediately dispatched a division of infantry to his support. The division marched unrested to within musket range of Richmond, and probably might have marched into the rebel Capital, though it is clear they could not have held it. Arriving in the suburbs of the city, they found that Kautz had withdrawn his division, and they were then ordered to return. Although our advance was checked at Laurel Hill, the expedition is by no means terminated.

The victory of the 18th Corps—Butler at Work.

New York, Oct. 2d.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 18th corps gives the following account of the part taken by that corps: Hickman and Stannard's divisions crossed the James river at Aiken's landing; a mile was marched before they came in contact with the enemy, who showed no desire to fight but fell back rapidly from their line. The rifle pits were thus abandoned, but when they reached the main line they showed resistance, and opened with sharpshooters and artillery of every description. Immediately in front of Stannard, and commanding the road, was a large fort mounting eleven guns.

Preparations were made to storm it, and when ready Gen. Ord gave the signal and our men rushed across the field in the face of artillery and musketry and captured the fort, guns, and a number of prisoners. Ord was wounded just as he entered the fort. Gen. Burnham was killed just as he was about to enter. Hickman took command of the corps after Ord was wounded and made several desperate charges to capture the enemy's second line, but owing to the fact of the 18th corps and Paine's division of the 18th corps not joining us till noon, no further successes were met with. Twenty-two guns were captured—nearly all heavy.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Butler's head quarters, Sept. 30th, writes: Early yesterday morning Butler had captured all the fortifications save one, immediately opposite Fort Darling. We still hold them, notwithstanding vigorous shelling by the rebel rams. The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yesterday is significant. It is reported that the rebels are rushing reinforcements to their left by train loads of fifteen and seventeen cars each.

From England—A slight change in the editorial sentiments of the Times

New York, Sept. 28.

By the Peruvian from Liverpool 22d. The latest American advices are regarded so favorable for the North that the Confederate loan has declined a quarter less than nine per cent. in one week.

The *Times*' editorial criticising the platform of the two parties regards them as identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot forego the Union and must keep on fighting, but will make peace if the Union is preserved as unconditionally as any body.

McClellan cannot forego the Union, but instead of going on with the war, puts the peace party in front. The *Times* thinks after a day or two, once more may gradually be resolved on; retaining those blessings even at the expense of what would now be thought impossible.

The surrender of the Danish queen has been sent officially to the Nordics.

Of the Dutch allegiance, the *Times* says:

Land's terms of an armistice has been

abandoned. Peace negotiations on the out influence on that point, in fact the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character, not only do the Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even the Copenhagen journals openly show signs of the formation of the Scandinavian dynasty.

Instead of reorganizing, they attack the stipulation of the peace preliminaries, therefore it is quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of protocol of armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after six months.

French politics are unimportant.

The *Morning Post* confirms the reported new treaty between France and Italy and believes itself justified in announcing that a convention is signed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The principal points are, that the French forces shall gradually withdraw within two years, and that the King of Italy shall undertake to preserve intact the possessions of the Church, as at present defined, and guarantee not to countenance or assist machinations of what is termed 'the Party of Action' in Italy, and that the Capital of Italy shall be removed to Florence.

The French journals are demanding explanations from the *Moniteur* on the subject of the Italian Parliament convened for the 5th of October.

A demonstration has taken place at Turin. A number of young men paraded the streets shouting "down with the Ministry." No disturbance; the assemblage dispersed of its own accord.

From Spain. The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the civil Governor recommending an impartial treatment of all political parties, and at the same time exercise severity in the maintenance of law and order.

From Greece. The National Assembly has decided upon the abolition of the Senate. There will be but one Chamber in future.

News from the James River—Victory follows Victory.

New York, Oct. 3d.

The *Herald* gives the following account of the fighting north of the James river on Friday: Three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. General Lee in person commanded, but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss. The enemy were discovered about 2 o'clock in the afternoon massing in the wood directly opposite the fort, captured yesterday, and in half an hour they charged with a wild yell, in three heavy columns of attack. The *Times* at the same time opened upon our position and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river, the men however stood steady to their post and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant a fire that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods; twice again they were rallied by their officers, and returned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally broken and dispirited they fell back in irretrievable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. Prisoners report at least 1,000 killed and wounded; over 300 prisoners were taken, including many officers, and the greater part of the 8th N. C. regiment. Among those captured are several field officers and Capt. Maguire, Inspector-General of Clingman's staff. Regimental flags were taken, all by Stannard's division; two of them were captured by the 13th Conn. and 18th Pa. The fight now arrived at Martinburg.

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Instead of reorganizing, they attack the stipulation of the peace preliminaries, therefore it is quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of protocol of armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after six months.

The *Herald's* special at Martinburg, October the 1st says: The latest intelligence from Sheridan, left him making preparation to force the remnant of Early's army from Brown's Gap, in the Blue Ridge. This was on the 29th of Sept. Early's position is represented to be a very strong one. He doubtless intends to hold it as a protection to Gordons

ville and Charlottesville as well as Lynchburg. For while holding this point if Sheridan advances upon Lynchburg he will have to give up supplies. There can be little doubt however, of Sheridan's success, for Early's army has lost heart and Brown's Gap will only prove to be another Fisher's Hill.

The World's Washington special of last evening says: An unauthenticated report prevails here that our cavalry entered Gordonsville. It is shown that at last accounts our cavalry force was very near that place.

Operations below Petersburg.

New York, Oct. 3d.

The following is the Tribune's special account of the operations below Petersburg. On the 29th, Gen. Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnaissance from our left towards the Lynchburg railroad as far as Poplar Spring church, beyond Vaughn turnpike, and no enemy in any force was discovered. The next day, General Griffin's division of the 5th corps, advancing beyond the Church in a north-west direction, came on the enemy in a strong position about two miles from the Weldon railroad. Their preparations for defence though not completed, were very formidable. Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by storm, and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigades, the 3d brigade being in advance under Col. Gwynn, of the 11th Penn. The assault was perfectly and brilliantly successful. The whole line was taken with two or three guns and about fifty prisoners; other guns were also dragged away. The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command. Among them was 1 Major, one Captain and five Lieuts. Our loss is not great—thirteen not over 150. But one of our best officers—Col. Welch of the 16th Michigan—was killed. The following officers were captured: Maj. Partridge; Lieut. Wist and Lieut. Baird, all of the 16th Mich.

From the Potomac—Rumors.
Head-Qrs Army Potomac,
October 2d.

The enemy attacked Ayre's division yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry on the Vaughn road, where they were driven back with considerable loss. Our army is strongly entrenched, and a battle may occur any moment. The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the 9th corps.

Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

Washington, Oct. 3d.

Passengers from City Point yesterday morning, report heavy firing on the right and left at Petersburg, and but little in front. The entire army was in motion, and the indications are that a general engagement is meditated.

Rebel Fugitives Coming North.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 26.
The mail boat Webster from City Point arrived and reports heavy firing all the morning on the north side of the James river. Nothing important has been received as to the results.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred. Some are coming down the river on rafts in eagerness to escape the perils of the Confederacy. Rebel officers, prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond can't much longer withstand the siege now in progress. All here are confident of success. The soldiers here are in high spirits, expecting soon to achieve the greatest results.

New York, Oct. 3d.

The Tribune's special says our lines now extend from Chapin Bluff to White Oak Swamp, a distance of five or six miles from Richmond. From the Bluff we command the enemy's lower pontoon across the James. Our entire loss is estimated at 700. It is reported that Tott's cavalry captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton. It is also reported that a force of rebel cavalry has taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there. The citizens of Harrisonburg say that Early had but four pieces of artillery and 10,000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton he had two batteries of five pieces each in reserve. His troops had lost all regimental organization and were retreating pell-mell to a place of safety.

I offer these few remarks, hoping for no further publicity than this in the affair.

I remain very respectfully yours,

DR. O. H. CONGAR.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING may be had at the residence of the undersigned, two blocks west of the Salt Lake Hotel. This is to suit the times.

Imported wine, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

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VENTILATION IN SCHOOL ROOMS.
A little vial on our desk, says the New York *World*, containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of water and about a twelfth of an inch of white sediment at the bottom, tells a curious story. This white sediment shows how much of a deadly poison—carbonic acid gas—was lately found contained in one gallon of the air of one of our Ward school rooms. This gallon of air was taken into a tight receptacle by Orvin Abbott, of this city, and afterward passed through one pint of lime water, when its carbonic acid, combining with the lime, was precipitated in this white powder, the carbonate of lime. The story of this school room is a diluted version of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The room is just about sixteen feet square by ten feet high, and has a door opening upon an inner hall, two windows at one side, and no ventilation except by these windows. In this den are habitually kept eighty-three children and a teacher or two. This allows each soul thirty cubic feet of air, while from five to seven hundred feet is a fair allowance. The consequence is an atmosphere foul even to filth, and absolutely poisonous. Abbott's experiment, roughly made, it is true, indicates about three-hundredths of carbonic acid gas as the habitual proportion in that room, while in good common air there is not more than one part in two thousand. It is well known that while three or four cent. of this gas constitutes the air an actual narcotic poison, a much less proportion produces very distinct depressing and unhealthful effects. In another room in this same school-house, crowded with three hundred and eighty-five pupils and their teachers, a little less than forty cubic feet is the allowance. This is the same as confining these unfortunate children, singly, in tight boxes about a yard each way, for three hours at a time. Now, the choice which the children have in this case is little better than between slow suffocation and sudden death. For if the windows of such rooms are kept shut the foul air slowly and steadily deadens the vitality and shortens the lives of the victims, and if the windows are opened the cold air rushes in cascades upon the unprotected little heads within, distributing colds and fevers with impartial fatality. The windows are in fact often kept open, and the school room constantly echoes with the coughing chorus of the children. Such is one of the reasons why half the children of New York die before they are five years old, and why a child born and living in the city can't, as the recorded average shows, expect to live beyond its fifteenth year.

The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition, is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this—if we can smooth the rugged path of one fellow-traveller—if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

"Sister Duzenberry, what idea have you of the doctrine of total depravity, ah?" "Oh," said she, "I think it is a good doctrine if people would only live up to it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.
1200000 W.M. & CO. TAVINERIA
Until further notice, the
OVERLAND MAIL COACH

Will leave this City for

Virginia City, Nevada Territory,
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.

J. A. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Salt Lake City, Aug. 25, 1864.

Special Notice!
Until further notice—the
OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH

Will leave this City for

DENVER, COLORADO TERR.,
EVERY DAY,

At 4 o'clock, a.m.

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 4th, 1864.

JUST OPENED!

A New Apartment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

READY ATTIRE

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts,
Collars, Cravats,

Boots and Shoes,

Also have on hand everything in the

DRY GOODS & GROCERY LINE.

WALKER BROS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

A. J. OLIVER. | H. A. CONOVER. | ED. ROUSE.

A. J. OLIVER & CO'S.

Express Line.

Will leave Great Salt Lake City, Utah, or Virginia City, Montana, every Tuesday and Saturday after the 18th inst., over the new Cut-off. Nearest route by

70 Miles—Time—4 Days!

And actually ahead of any other line, twenty-four, to forty-eight hours.

Passengers allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage in Treasure, or anything they choose to take.

Treasure shipped on the most reasonable terms, and by trustworthy messengers well known to the community at large.

STAGES FOR EAST BANNACK

Leave Virginia City on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Time—Nine Hours.

E. D. BROWN, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 17th, 1864.

UNION LINE,

Connecting with Steamer

ESMERALDA and BARGES

Delivering Freight at all the principal places on the River.

No detention of Freight at the mouth of River.

Landing Freight and Passengers

AT—

LaFaz, Lower California.

The well known and fast sailing schooner

W. L. RICHARDSON,

GEORGE GOODRUM, Master,

With Through Bills of Lading,

Having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with dispatch, and take Freight and Passengers for the above points.

For superior accommodations for passengers. Such an opportunity is seldom offered for persons seeking passage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Capt. on board, Commercial Street Wharf, or to

W. M. R. WADSWORTH & SON,

302 Front Street, San Francisco.

Sept. 15th.

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